

Amendments to the Specification

On page 23, replace paragraph starting at line 17 with:

An antenna 1010 receives the information that is transmitted over-the-air by wireless signals which may be single-carrier or multi-carrier 1067,1069 from an antenna 1065 of a station 1060 which has its own transceiver 1062 coupled to it 1061. ~~and~~The antenna 1010 produces an analog signal stream that is directed to a filters-converters-amplifiers unit 1020. The filters-converters-amplifiers unit 1020 is an analog signal process unit that is responsible for filtering out undesired signals that lie outside of the frequency band of interest, amplifying the received signal to an appropriate signal level, and converting the analog signal stream into a digital data stream. Coupled to the filters-converters-amplifiers unit 1020 is a control line that can be used by a processor (not shown) to configure the unit 1020 to meet changing conditions of the communications channel.

On page 26, replace paragraph starting at line 20 and continuing on to page 27 with:

Referring now to Figure 11, a diagram illustrates a detailed view of a processor 1100 for a station in a wireless network according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As discussed previously, the various functional blocks of the receiver 1000 may actually be implemented as programs executing in a processor in the station. Figure 11 displays a processor 1100 containing a correlator 1110 having a plurality of comparators 1115, a boundary detector 1120, a memory 1140, and an additional processing unit 1130. The correlator 1110 receives its input from a symbol decoder, which may in fact, be a part of the processor 1100. The dashed line on the left side of the processor 1100 is to

represent a boundary to the processor 1100 that may or may not exclude the symbol encoder and other functional blocks. The actual boundary of the processor 1100 is not important to the operation of the present invention. Similarly, the memory 1140 is shown in the processor 1100 and the plurality of comparators shown within correlator 1110. The comparators do have to be coupled to the memory the actual location of these components is not important to the operation of the invention. A summing circuit coupled to the plurality of comparators, the summing circuit containing circuitry to add the outputs from the plurality of comparators and produce a correlation value may be located in the additional processing unit 1130. Figures 6-9 are illustrative of the operation of the summing circuit.

On page 12, replace paragraph starting at line 11 and continuing on to page 13 with:

Correlation is a commonly used technique to detect the presence of a boundary in a digital sample stream. Basically, correlating two sequences involves comparing pairs of values, one from each sequence. If the values match, then the correlation value is incremented. If the values do not match, the correlation value is unchanged or decremented. After the correlation is complete, the correlation value is compared with a threshold value. If the correlation value exceeds the threshold, then the two sequences are deemed to be the same. Then a circuit configured per embodiments of the invention may out put a value such as a one. If the correlation value does not exceed the threshold, then the two sequences are not the same. Then a circuit configured per embodiments of the invention may out put a value such as a zero. Correlation is normally used to compare two sequences. However, with certain sequences that exhibit a specific set of characteristics, of which periodicity is one, correlation can be used to determine when one sequence with a certain set of characteristics ends and another sequence with a different set of characteristics begins.